CLAIMS:

1. A method of reducing the effects of intermodulation distortion in a zero-IF receiver (100), comprising:

receiving an RF signal,

modulating the RF signal to provide one or more baseband signals,

detecting (240) an occurrence of intermodulation distortion within the one or more baseband signals, and

selectively enabling (250) a wide-notch filter (130) to attenuate signal components of the one or more baseband signals within a predetermined notch-width of the wide-notch filter (130), based on the occurrence of the intermodulation distortion.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein

the predetermined notch-width is approximately +/- 60 kHz, and approximately centered at zero-Hertz.

3. The method of claim 1, further including

detecting (280) a cessation of the intermodulation distortion, and

selectively disabling (280) the wide-notch filter (130), based on the cessation of the intermodulation distortion.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein

detecting (240) the occurrence of intermodulation distortion includes:

determining (230) a plurality of signal strength measures, and

determining the occurrence of intermodulation distortion based on a relationship among the plurality of signal strength measures.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein

the plurality of signal strength measures include:

an RSSI measure, and

an Eb/Nt measure; and

determining the occurrence of intermodulation distortion if the Eb/Nt measure is below a first threshold value when the RSSI measure is above a second threshold value.

6. The method of claim 5, further including

selectively disabling (280) the wide-notch filter (130) when the Eb/Nt measure substantially increases.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein

the plurality of signal strength measures include:

an RSSI measure, and

an RF energy measure; and

determining the occurrence of intermodulation distortion if the RSSI measure is below a first threshold value when the RF energy measure is above a second threshold value.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein
the plurality of signal strength measures include:
a first measure of energy in a first frequency band of the one or more baseband signals, and
a second measure of energy in a second frequency band of the one or more baseband signals, the second frequency band being higher than the first frequency band; and
determining the occurrence of intermodulation distortion if the first measure of energy is substantially higher than an estimated first measure of energy corresponding to the second measure of energy absent intermodulation distortion.

9. The method of claim 1, further including
disabling (290) the wide-notch filter (130), based on a duration since enabling the wide-notch filter (130).

10. A receiver (100) comprising:
a mixer (120) that is configured to convert a received RF signal to an analog baseband signal,
a detector (170, 370, 470) that is configured to assert a detection signal when intermodulation distortion is detected in the analog baseband signal,
a filter (130), operably coupled to the mixer (120) and the detector (170, 370, 470), that is configured to selectively attenuate signal components in the analog baseband signal when the detection signal is asserted, and
a baseband processor (160, 560) that is configured to receive the analog baseband signal and to provide therefrom a receiver output.

11. The receiver (100) of claim 10, wherein
the filter (130) is configured to selectively attenuate signal components within approximately +/- 60 kHz of zero-Hertz when the detection signal is asserted.

12. The receiver (100) of claim 10, wherein
the detector (170, 370, 470) is further configured to de-assert the detection signal based on a duration since asserting the detection signal.

13. The receiver (100) of claim 10, wherein
the baseband processor (160, 560) is further configured to provide digital measures of signal strengths in the analog baseband signal, and
the detector (170, 470) is operably coupled to the baseband processor (160, 560) and is configured to detect the intermodulation distortion in the analog baseband signal based on the digital measures of signal strengths from the baseband processor (160, 560).

14. The receiver (100) of claim 13, wherein
the digital measures of signal strengths include:
an RSSI measure, and
an Eb/Nt measure; and
the detector (170, 470) asserts the detection signal when the Eb/Nt measure is below a first threshold value and the RSSI measure is above a second threshold value.

15. The receiver (100) of claim 14, wherein
the detector (170, 470) de-asserts the detection signal when the Eb/Nt measure substantially increases.

16. The receiver (100) of claim 10, wherein
the detector (370) is configured to detect the intermodulation distortion in the analog baseband signal based on:
a first measure of signal strength in the analog baseband signal, and
a second measure of signal strength in the received RF signal; and
the detector (370) asserts the detection signal when the first measure is below a first threshold value and the second measure is above a second threshold value.

17. The receiver (100) of claim 10, wherein
the detector (470) is configured to detect the intermodulation distortion in the analog baseband signal based on:
a first measure of energy in a first frequency band of the analog baseband signal, and
a second measure of energy in a second frequency band of the analog baseband signal, the second frequency band being higher than the first frequency band; and
the detector (470) asserts the detection signal when the first measure of energy is substantially higher than an estimated first measure of energy corresponding to the second measure of energy absent intermodulation distortion.

18. The receiver (100) of claim 17, wherein
the baseband processor (160, 560) is further configured to provide the first and second measures of energy to the detector (470).

19. The receiver (100) of claim 10, wherein
the received RF signal is a quadrature-modulated signal, and
the mixer (120) is configured to provide a pair of quadrature signals that comprise the analog baseband signal.

20. The receiver (100) of claim 10, wherein
the filter (130) is a digital filter that is included within the baseband processor (160, 560).